to. He called that evening, and, after listening to Mr. Crangale's statement, to his honor be it said, consented to defend the case. All this time, it should be remembered, the prisener was held under no legal process, but, though confined in the City Prison, and visited by the officers of the law, was simply in the custody of the Vigidered into court, and on his way thither was arrested at the suit of the State on a charge of endeavering to ineite an insurrection among the slaves, and was arraigned before Justices Olin and Piquet. The statute of the State which provides the penalty of death for the crime with which the prisoner was charged was read, when Col. Comming moved that the case be carried to the Superior Court, which would sit the latter part of January, and that the prisoner be remanded to take his trial at that time. He gave as his reasons for this motion that the present trial was held, in fact, by the Vigilance Committee, who alone constituted the andience, and who would hang the accused then and there, if the slightest shadow of suspicion could at tach to him. Mr. Crangale himself, however, arose and opposed this motion. Strong in his own innecence, he wished the trial to proceed, and did not fear the result. The witnesses were then called and examined. They were Charles M'Calla, John Reilly, Allen Davy, Thomas T. Fogarty, and James Hughes, the bar-keeper at the United States Hotel. Their evidence, however, was only hearsay. Not one of them knew anything, of his own knowledge, of the prisoner; not one of them had ever heard him atter a single Abelition opinion, or any opinion whatever, upon the subject of Slavery, and none of them knew anything about him, good, bad, or indifferent. The only evidence of any moment was that of Hughes, who testified, on a cross-examination, that Andrew Gray had pointed out the prisoner to him as an Abelitionist; and that of Neilly, who acknowledged that he had agreed and proposed that the prisoner should be hanged without the formality of trial, at the time of his arrest, upon the lamp-post opposite the United States Hotel. This admission passed even without rebuke from the Court. But the Court was more vigilant when Hughes admitted that Gray had pointed out the prisoner to him as an Abelitionist, and ruled out the evidence on the ground that the trade of Augusta with the North would be injured should it become known that such was their method of dealing with creditors. After the witnesses had been examined, Col. Cumming addressed the Court in a speech. evidently so fearless as to have exercised a strong influence over the minds of the Court and sudience, and marked by a degree of sound common sense bitherto unheard of under such circumstances. He denounced these Vigilance Committees as selfmade tribunals, constituting themselves as at once witnesses and judges, and as actuated by no higher motive than a determination to denounce all Northern men of property as Abolitionists, for the purpose of ruining them and dividing the spoils among themsolves. The statute of Georgia providing the penalty of death for inciting the slaves to insurrection, he said, on the other hand, though severe, was none too much so. It behooved the South to keep both its eyes and ears open to protect their property against incendiaries. But the innocent, he declared. should not be accused and subjected to persecution. Alader the effect of this speech, and as no title of evidence could be produced against Mr. Crangale. the Court had but one course to pursue, and the prisoner was acquitted. He was nevertheless condemned to pay the costs of prosecution, the fees of the Vigilance Committee, who had arrested him without legal process, and the cost of the imprisonment which he had been compelled to suffer, and was remanded to jail till payment was made. On arriving at the hotel his coat and value, which the Committee had taken containing nearly a hundred dollars, and which he had left in the coat-pocket, was not to be found. Again he was taken to the Court, where he stated the circumstances to Justice Olin. But that gentheman refused to beheve him. "I have," he said, to the prisoner, "acquitted you simply for want of "evidence; but I still believe you are an Abolition "ist, a God d-d Abolitionist, and you had better "confess it. You are," he continued, "a fool, a "God d-d foel. Have not your friends told "you so? Do you not know it yourself?" He then ordered him to open his value, declaring that if any thing was found in it to convict him, there were enough of the "boys" present to string him up. The prisoner at first refused to obey this order. The valise, and the keys, be said, had been out of his pessession for two days; he did not know what might have been put in the value, and he did not choose to take the chance of being hanged on such a contingency. On the threats being repeated, hewever, he consented to open the value, which fortunately had not been tampered with, and where nothing was found but his clothing and some papers relative to the debt which he had come to Augusta to collect. Word was then sent to Col. Speed, the President of the Vigilance Committee, of the inability of the prisoner to discharge the bill of costs, and to demand its payment of him, as the representative of the party making the arrest. Col. Speed refused. The Mayor was then sought for to make the same demand of him as prosecutor, but he could not be found. It seemed perfectly clear to the Justice that the bill had to be paid by somebody, and as those from whom it was rightfully due could not be compelled to, he chose to act on the principle that possession is nine points of the law, and hold him responsible whom he had in his power. A new committal was made out, and Mr. Crangale returned to jail till he sould pay the costs of his own falso imprisonment. After suffering a further confinement of thirty-thee hours, and it being evident that there was no releating on the part of his persecu-

We subjoin a copy of the bill for the non-pay ment of which Mr. Crangale was detained in the Augusta jail thirty-three hours; and had not this sum been generously advanced by Col. Cumming he would, no doubt, have been still in confinement. unless, indeed, the old ery of "a to lanterne" had been felfilled in his case in this modern Reign of Derror.

tore, he wrote to Colonel Cumming to thank him

for his generous services, and to ask for another

interview on his behalf. Soon after, Mr. Alfred

Cumming, a son of Cd. Cumming, appeared at

the jail, raid the fees depanded, and the prisoner was released. Mr. Olin hid advised him to be off

the moment he was out of jan, as there were "boys

"enough about," he said, "to string him up." As

he had every reason to believe in the soundness of

this counsel, he lest immediately, and arrived, as

we have already stated, in this city on Saturday.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 31, 1859. For three days board, on self, at 50c.

Tornkey's Fee.

Committing, Marshal and Constable cost.

Jailor, R. C.

It will be observed that Mr. Crangale still owes Richmond County, Georgia, twenty cents, if he ever ewed it anything, as Mr. Uriah Slack made an error to that amount in adding up the items. It is all he has gained to carry to the credit of his account against Messrs Gray & Turley.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL S REPORT ON THE FINAN-CES OF THE STATE-OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF PENNSYL-VANIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1860. On looking over the report of the Auditor-General on the finances of Pennsylvania for 1859, just presented to the Legislature, I discover that the New-York and Middle Coal Field Railroad and Coal Company, paid into the treasury of this State, as a tax, the sum of \$51 29; that the New-York and Eric Railroad Company paid \$976 51; and, also, that the New-York and Lebigh Coal Company paid \$177. Many Insurance Companies, of various kinds, established in the City of New-York, and having license to transact business in the City of Philadelphia, pay a sum total of about

the City of Philadelphia, pay a sum total of accuses \$3,000 per annum.

It seems that there has been paid to Wm. Coppinger (of Philadelphia), Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, for expenses incurred in the transportation, &c., of free persons of color, residents of Pennsylvania, to the Republic of Liberia, per Acts of May 4, 1852, and May 9, 1854, \$1,075.

The sum of \$287,790 37 was appropriated the past year for the support of the Common Schools of the State.

There are sixty-five counties in the State of Penn sylvania, the population of which amounts to 2,311,785; the valuation of property. \$568,770,234; the assessment of tax, \$1,482,643 05; and the taxables, 623,814.

of tax, \$1,482,543 (5); and the taxables, 0.3,514.

The bill passed at the last session of the Legislature to incorporate the New York and Carbondale Ruilroad Company, was the other day returned with the Executive veto, and the House, in which the said bill originated, sustained the Governor's objections. Con-

requently the bill was lost.

It appears from the official report of the Rev. Dr.

Wm. Dewitt, the State Librarian, that the Library in the Capitol contains 22,000 volumes, being the largest State Library in the Union, with the single exception

State Labrary in the Union, with the single exception of that of the State of New-York.

Believing that reliable information of a monetary character is invaluable to a large commercial metropolis, your correspondent avails himself of the official statement of the Auditor-General, exhibiting the liabilities of the various banks of Pennsylvania in the month of November 1859, being the end of the fiscal year, as communicated to his department by authority of law, to present in a condensed form the following information:

information:
Allentown Bank—Capital stock poid in, \$160,000; notes in circulation, \$175,975; deposits, \$54,505 57; certificates of deposits, \$1,862; due to the State, \$1,250.
Allegheny Bank—Capital stock paid in, \$600,000; notes in circulation, \$269,110; deposits, \$142,970 05; certificates of de circulation. \$209,110; deposits, \$142,970 t5; certificates of deposit, \$6 176 66.

Author cite Bank of Tamaqua—Capital stock paid in, \$99,770; notes in circulation, \$125,030; deposits, \$24,15 63.

Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia—Capital stock paid in, \$221,400; notes in circulation, \$35,775; deposits, \$641,251 15; certificates of deposit, \$400; due to State, \$8,002 50; due to cerporations, \$53,142 73.

tions, \$53,142.72.

Eask of Commerce, Eric—Capital stock paid in, \$54,000; notes in circulation, \$120,560; deposits, \$54,741.13; certificates of deposit, \$31,696.99; due to State, \$6,941.91.

Bank of Commerchaup—Capital stock paid in, \$256,632.30; notes in circulation, \$355,460; deposits, \$64,831.63; due to State, \$4,465.84.

Bank of Catasanqua—Capital stock paid in, \$100,600; notes in circulation, \$.70,515; deposits, \$17,767.16; due to State, \$548.97.

Bank of Catasanqua—Capital stock paid in, \$225,000; notes in circulation, \$.79,515; deposits, \$17,767 16; due to State, \$489.7.

Bank of Chester County—Capital stock paid in, \$225,000; notes in circulation, \$177,632; deposits, \$224,42 32; certificates of deposit \$7,146 36; due to State, \$3,806 10.

Bank of Chester Valley—Capital stock paid in, \$150,000; notes in circulation, \$113,500; deposits, \$62,407 22; certificates of deposit, \$233 18; due to State, \$3,004 28.

Bank of Crawford County—Capital stock paid in, \$41,760 50; notes in circulation, \$5,900; deposits, \$1,500 02; certificates of deposit, \$5,680 15

Bank of Beaver County—Capital stock paid in, \$41,250; notes in circulation, \$29,205; deposits, \$21,150 03; certificates of deposit, \$1,548; due to State, \$9,127 71.

Bank of Danville—Capital stock paid in, \$200,000; notes in circulation, \$151,735; deposits, \$55,505 06; due to State, \$241 47.

circulation, \$151,130; deposits, \$241.47.

Bank of Fayette County—Capital stock paid in, \$40,000; notes in circulation, \$19,438.42; due to State, \$406.65.

Bank of Germantown—Capital stock paid in, \$200,000; notes in circulation, \$95,431.50; deposits, \$262,625.61; due to State,

in circulation, \$30,401 or, usponen, \$2,400.

\$2,400.

Bank of Gettysburg—Capital stock paid in, \$145,150; notes in the stock paid in, \$145,150; notes in the stock paid in \$200,000. circulatice, \$162,183.

Bank of Delaware County—Capital stock paid in, \$200,000; notes in circulation, \$29,675; deposits, \$220,264 56; certificates of deposit, \$200; due to State, \$4,189 17; due to corporations,

of deposit, \$200; que to clear, \$500 38

Fank of Lawrence County—Capital stock paid in, \$77,176 34; notes in circulation, \$45,975; deposita, \$8,187 72; sertificates of leposit, \$8 215 60; due to State, \$455 83.

Bank of Middletown—Capital stock paid in, \$200,000; notes in circulation, \$184,020; deposits, \$83,767 26; due to State, n circulation, \$31,625 Cf. Bink of Mentgemery County—Capital stock paid in, \$396,500 notes in circulation, \$150,579 10; deposits, \$294,707 69; due to

ortes in circulation, \$150,075 de; help \$100,000; tale, \$2,391 54.

Bank of Northumberland—Capital stock paid in, \$200,000; Bank of Northumberland—Capital stock paid in, \$200,000; due to notes in circulation, \$150,223 82; deposits, \$66,158 79; due to Siste, #1.144 14.
Ennk of Norta America—"apital stock paid in, #1.000,000; totas in circulation, #277,888 38; deposits, #1.785,235 80; cer-ificates of deposit, #10,745; due to State, #13,000.
Bruk of Northern Liberties—Capital stock paid in, #500,000; eters in circulation, #141,069; deposits, #190,647 76; certificates of deposits #1,216 78.

of deposit, \$5,346.73.

Hank of Penn Townsbip—Capital stock paid in, \$350,900; total stocks in circulation, \$96,800; deposits, \$629,817.38; certificates of deposit, \$4,2,318.28.

Bank of Fittsburgh—Capital stock paid in, \$1,142,700; notes in circulation, \$257,676; deposits, \$621,602.10; due to State,

214 96 Benk of Pottetown—Capital stock paid in, \$199,990; notes in substice, \$111,875; deposits \$58,869,88; certificates of de-Bank of Pottstown—Capital stock paid in, \$100,000; notes in circulation, \$111,875; deposits \$45,509 28; certificates of deposit, \$500; due to State, \$5,160 25.
Central Bank of Pennsylvania—Capital stock paid in, \$77,840; notes in circulation \$46,235; deposits, \$2,469 13.
City Bank of Philadelphia—Capital stock paid in, \$420,350; notes in circulation, \$146,535; deposits, \$449,149 73; certificates of deposit, \$9,483 63.
City Bank Pank of Pittsburgh—Capital stock paid in, \$440,000; which in circulation, \$124,200; deposits, \$95,632 32.
Columbia Bank—Capital stock paid in, \$522,600; notes in circulation, \$222,600; deposits, \$59,126 39; certificates of deposit, \$120,469 96.

ial Bank of Pennsylvania Capital stock paid in

Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania capital social pro-lifeto, 1961, notes in circulation, \$249,000 al, deposits, \$204, 12 56; certificates of deposit, \$2,451; due to State, \$2,55 02. Commonwealth Bank—Capital steek paid in, \$189,255; notes circulation, \$125,000; deposits, \$243,405 30; certificates of eposit, \$1,106; due to State, \$528,11. Corsolidation Bank—Capital stock paid in. \$299.990; notes in circulation, \$150,550; deposits, \$230,224.65; certificates of devosit, \$1.326.264.65

Con Exchange Bank—Capital stock paid in, \$154,716; notes a circulation, \$139,535; deposits, \$347,386.84; due to State, \$158.13.

in circulation, \$139,35; deposits, \$347,388 34; due to State, \$188 13.

Poylectown Bank of Burks County—Capital stock paid in, \$162,600; notes in circulation, \$82,290; deposits, \$73,859 66; due to State, \$17,601 15; due to corporations, \$14 65; Easten Benk—Capital stock paid in, \$400,600; notes in circulation, \$228,390; deposits, \$182,508 52; certificates of deposit, \$580; due to State, \$7,200.

Exchange Bank of Pitisburgh—Capital stock paid in, \$822,090; notes in circulation, \$448,650; deposits, \$290,700 18.

Farmers' Bank of Reading—Capital stock paid in, \$500,010; notes in circulation, \$230,810; deposits, \$13,740 65; due to State, \$10.256 62.

notes in circulation, \$288,815; deposits, \$19,740 65; due to State, \$10,325 62.

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47,171 81. ,171 3). armers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton—Capital stock pold #360,660; notes in circulation, \$105,200; deposits, \$105, 619 24. Franklir Bank of Washington—Capital stock paid in, \$150,000; notes in circulation, \$160,580; deposits, \$55,198 01. Garrel Bank—Capital stock paid in, \$1,250,000; notes in cir-culation, \$224,000; deposits, \$1,18,431 07; due to State, \$167,

rieburg Bank-Capital stock puld in \$350,000; notes in ation, \$419,400; deposits, \$172,786 47; doe to State,

circolation, #419,400; deposits, #122,780 45; due to Caste,
Houseadle Bank—Capital stock paid in, #189,000; notes in circulation, #3.5,520; deposits, #49,269 51; due to State, #2,700.
Iron City Bank—Capital stock paid in, #460 600; notes in circulation, #238,480, deposits, #169,423 35; certificates of deposit,
#10,700, due to State, #5,918 51.
Jersey Shore Bank—Capital stock paid in, #59,600; notes in
circulation, #73,000; deposits, #34,289 63; certificates of deposit,
#375 45; due to State, #340.
Employed Bank—Capital stock paid in, #520,000; notes in
circulation, #189,530; deposits, #362,609 54; due to State,
#4,550.

uning Bank-Capital stock paid in, \$50.600; notes in cir-

Kittenning Henk—Cepilal stock policies of deposits, which on, sec. 170. deposits, \$13,501 CS; cerilboates of deposits, \$13,501 CS; despected for the second second

226 48.

Lock-Haven Bank—Capital stock paid in. #120 000; notes in fronteiten. #173,850; deposits, #67,456 02; certificates of decost. #14,879 00; due to State, #7,075 02.

Manch Chunk Hank—Capital stock paid in. #100,650; notes in troubling. #155,010; ceposits. #02,491 77; due to State,

#1.50 to. Manufacturers' and Mcchanies' Bank. Philadelphia—Capital stock peld in, #270.150; notes in circulation, #150.075; deposits, #220.659 t8; certificates of deposit, #31,989 00; due to State, Mechanics Hank, City and County of Philadelphila-Capital pools, #100,000, notes in strecktion, #107,000 be; deposits, #1,146,219 ff. Mechanics Bank of Pittshurgh—Capital stock paid in. \$500,000 totes in circulation, \$218,255; deposits, \$111,252 30; certificate

notes in circulation, \$218,255; deposits, \$12,250; deposits, \$12,316 35.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pitteburgh—Capital stock paid in \$600,000; notes in circulation, \$201,322 50; destock paid in \$600,000; notes in circulation, \$201,322 50; deposits, \$216,007 89; due to State, \$3.503 64, and in \$489,160; Miners' Bank of Potteville—Capital stock paid in \$489,160; and an arrangement of the control of t in cirrulation, \$223,000; oct.
celi, \$1,600.
congahela Bank of Brownsville—Capital stock paid in
congahela Bank of Brownsville—Capital stock paid in

#Mononganese Pank of 120,200; deposits, \$72,930 97; due to State, \$2,400.

Monongabela Valley Bank at McKeespert—Capital stock paid in, \$34,25; notes in circulation, \$49,900; deposits, \$15,039 14; certificates of deposit, \$250.

Octoraro Bank—capital stock paid in, \$50,575; notes in circulation \$25,170; deposits, \$37,570 14; certificates of deposit, \$250. lution \$85,170; deposits, \$1,244 90. \$1,624 90. Philadelphia Bank-Capital stock paid in, \$1,636,500; notes in Philadelphia Bank-Capital stock paid in, \$1,636,500; notes in the latest paid in \$322 50; deposits, \$1,724,684 75; certificates of

circulation, #322 50; deposits, \$4,725,000 or; hotes in circulation, #105,220; deposits, \$655,901 31; certificates of decirculation, #105,220; deposits, \$655,901 31; certificates of decirculations, #105,220; deposits, \$655,901 31; certificates of decirculations. Southwark Bank—Capital stock, poid in, \$220,000; notes in circulation, \$106,220; deposite, \$4855,991 31; certificales of deposit, \$4,866 25; due to State, \$9,375.
Shamokin Bank—Capital stock paid in, \$30,750; notes in circulation, \$15,320; deposite, \$4,752 43.
Stroudeburg Bank—Capital stock paid in, \$100,000; notes in circulation, \$69,255; deposite, \$15,762 46.
Tirga County Bank—Capital stock paid in, \$56,610; notes in circulation, \$5,110; deposite, \$6,681 52.
Tradeamen's Bank—Capital stock paid in, \$150,600; notes in circulation, \$50,900; deposite, \$474,602 57; due to State, \$1,100.

circulation, #56,500; deposits, #474,802 57; dae to State, \$1,800.

Union Bank of Philadelphia—Capital stock paid in, #164,720; notes in circulation, #182 850; deposits, #29,185 97; certificates of deposit, #1,222; due to State, #12,651 26.

Hinon Bank of Reading—Capital stock paid in, #98,160; notes in circulation, #153,193; deposits, #70,834 46.

Warren County Bank Inow North Western—Capital paid in \$46,000; notes in circulation, #34,955; deposits, #31,355 17; dae to State, #4,973 55.

West Branch Bank—Capital stock paid in, #160,000; notes in circulation, #127,960; deposits, #36,256 25; certificates of deposit, #8,518 22; due to State, #259 62.

Western Bank of Philadelphia—Capital stock paid in, #500,000; notes in circulation, #125,770; deposits, #975,594 05; certificates of deposit, #318; due to State, #3,286 45; due to Corporations, #2,244 87.

Wyoning Bank—Capital stock paid in, \$150,000; notes in circulation.

\$2.244 F7.

Wyoning Bank—Cepital stock pa'd in, \$150,000; notes in elreblation, \$15,020; deposits, \$68.001 26.

York Hank—Capital stock paid in, \$482.625; notes in circulation, \$82,640; deposits, \$141,015 76; certificates of deposit, \$44,011 26. tion \$82,540; deposits, \$141,015 76; certificates of deposits, \$4611 12.

York County Bank—Capital stock paid in, \$125,000; notes in circulation, \$150,640; deposits, \$65,864 87.

Pittston Penk—Capital stock paid in, \$52,350; notes in circulation, \$45,520; deposits, 13,274 94.

## FROM HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamer Quaker City, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, arrived at her wharf early on Tuesday morning from Havana, having left that port on Thursday last, at 5 p. m., encountering severe gales, with a very heavy head sea. The Quaker City has brought us the following reports: The weather at Havana has been extremely disagreeable, commencing on the evening of Sunday, the 1st, to rain, with strong winds from the north-east, with heavy showers up to the time of the departure of the steamer. The bad state of the weather has tended to retard the receipts of preduce at Havana.

The holidays passed off satisfactorily, entirely occupying public attention, except the news brought by the Spanish Mail steamer Almogabar, from Cadiz, Dec. 12, of a victory gained by the Spanish army in Africa over the Moors. The news was received at Havana with great enthusiasm, and the event was duly honored with apprepriate ceremonies.

The sugar market is somewhat retarded by the weather. Of the new crop only small lots have arrived; 1,500

boxes in store not yet offered. Old crop firm on the basis of 91@91 reals for No. 12. Stock 15,000 boxes; 18,000 boxes in 1859. Contracted Musecvadoes-two crops Caribenon;

Jan Juan de los Remedio, 71 28 reals; one crop Carabuttas, 81; two crops, deliverable on the estates near Cardenas, 7 reals, or \$3 50 per 100 fb. Molasses-new, hardly any come to shipping places

and calls for delivery at 4 @ 44 reals; dealers ask 4 25

Exchange on London, 15 per cent prem.; Spain, 8 do.; Paris, 2 do.; New-Orleans, 4 do.; New-Yerk, 3]

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of The New-Orleans Picsyane.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 22, 1859.

Our dates from the interior are to the 19th. The news of the signing and delivering of the Treaty has news of the signing and delivering of the Treaty has created the greatest consternation and sensation at the Capital—it has fallen like a torpedo on the mandarius at the City of Mexico. They produce adulterated extracts from the Treaty, making the people believe that half Mexico goes to the Yankees.

Señor Muñoz Ledo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Miramon faction, comes out with a four columnlong protest, against Mr. Lewis Cass in particular, and against the universal American nation in general—stating that the Juarez Government had no right, uncer the Constitution of 1857, to part with any portion

der the Constitution of 1857, to part with any portion of the Mexican territory, nor were they vested with the power and right to make treaties with foreign na-

Gen. Marquez, the butcher of Tacubaya, arrived at Gen. Marquez, the butcher of Tucubaya, arrived at Mexico about the 10th, after sacking and robbing every village on the road from Guadalsjara. Not a city or village escaped, each contributing forcibly to the demands of the blood-spotted Marquez. On his arrival bis interviews with Cerona, second in command to Miramon, resulted in an open assault and battery on Corona, and Marquez was placed under arrest in the pulace. Marquez tried to escape, but was secured by the user-pulsible uppercetor. Lagrado.

mirror left Gundalajara on the 8th inst., with 2,000 men for Colima, to attack Col. Ogazon and Valec, of the Constitutional army. Some 2,000 men were to join him near Colule. I hope and trust that Ogazon too will refer himself, and make an end of Miramon. Before Miramon left Gundalsjara, he restored \$420,000 of the \$600,000 stolen by Marquez, who had to leave this booty behind. The conducta then marched on to Tepic, with, thank God, only \$200,000 minus. Gen. Santoe Degollado and suaff arrived here a few days ago from Tampico, to give verbal account of his late defeats. Sure he is after money to start another

army and to make another attempt to fight. Strange that these Mexican guerrillas become not convinced of their utter disability to fight. While the poor soldier is eacrificed the officers always escape unhurt. Our last dates from Tampico report all quiet, and so we are here. The excitement created by the consummation of

the results in dying saway.

Cobos got a whipping somewhere near Tehuantepec and dropped all the muskets, &c., stolen from Dr. Smith's cargo for Alvarez. Oajaca remains in the hands of Cobos. Robles is sick at Jalapa.

## RECEPTION OF THE TREATY AT THE

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 19, 1859. We have had positive news of the signature of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, but are entirely in the dark as to its contents. The most curi ons and extravagant surmises are made, some pretend-ing that 10,000 troops will be sent to Vera Cruz shortly, for the purpose of invading the country; others, that he Government of the United States will secure the ports to the Liberal came, thus permitting Juarez to employ all his resources for the conquest of the interior, while others, again, pretend that the United States furnish nothing but money, and very little of that.

Marquez is here in the prison of St. Iago. As soon as he arrived in Mexico he was made prisoner by Corona, and put under lock and key in the palace. Corona, and put under lock and key in the panee, whence, a few days ago, he was removed to the prison. There was also a report spread in the city that he was mad; it is supposed that its authors are the clergy, who still are faithful to their trust, and probably hope under such a pretense to be able to obtain his temporary release and final liberation. Yesterday was discovered lease and final fiberation. Testernly was absolvered as conspiracy in Marquez's favor; twenty-five persons were arrested, among others the cook of the Hotel du Bazar, accused of having cooked beefsteaks for the conspirators. A similar conspiracy has also been discovered and smothered at Guadalajura.

The papers have come out with the most furious ar-ticles against the "traidores," as they term the Liber-als and their friends, the Yankees, for whom no abuse at has ever been imagined seems sufficient. The overnment organ, the Sociedad, published yester-ay an article in which open war, and war to the knile, is declared to the unfortunate Yankees. It fin-shes with these words: "We shall then have war ishes with these words: "We shall then have war with the United States; for when the sword of "Brennus is thrown into the scales, there is no judge but the battle-field." Munoz Ledo, the Ministro de Relaciones, has protested through the same paper against the treaty, declaring the Government of Vera

against the treaty, declaring the Government of Vera Cruz incompetent to make any treaty wh tever. We have had news to-day of a battle near Gandala-jara, at Atentique, between Miramon and the united forces of Rocha and Valla, in which the last were victors. If such he the case, we shall again shortly have Miramon in town. Whatever be the issue of the victors. If such be the case, we shall again have Miramon in town. Whatever be the issue of the battle, the situation of the Liberals will be but little changed; for there are troops enough to oppose a succhanged; for their advance in Guadalajara, changed; for there are roops consult of castal resistance to their advance in Guadalajara, Guanajuato, and Mexico. But advance I do not believe they will. They have never yet attacked Mexico without being beaten, and probably, by their own efforts, never will succeed in becoming masters of the capital, unless some pronunciamento gives them the keys of the gates.

Wendell Phillips, by invitation of the Albany Young Men's Association, will deliver his lecture on Tousenint L'Ouverture in that city on the evening of

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

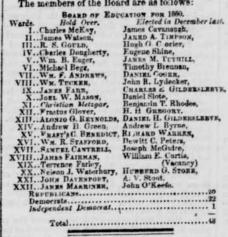
We give below the names and politics of the men bers of the Board of Education for this year. It meets this evening for the first time, when it is expected that there will be some difficulty in organization. The Democrats have a majority in the Board, but out of the twenty-two Democrate only sixteen attended the first cancue, and only fourteen the last, which nominated Nelson J. Waterbury, esq., District-Attorney, for President. Most of the absentees did not attend because they knew that Mr. Waterbury would be nomiinsted, and would not bind themselves to support hira. The Republicane, who number nineteen in the Board, have nominated Mr. John Davenport, Mr. Warren having declined a renomination They could have made no better selection than Mr. Davenport; he is a business man, is thoroughly conversant with the school system, and is a man of nequestioned probity and ability. It will perhaps be difficult for twenty of the Democrats to combine on any other man than Mr. Waterbury, and the Republicans cannot vote for a moderate Democrat hke Mr. Green or Mr. Curtis, since they are pledged to vote for no man who does not support the by-law comperling the reading of the Bible. We may, therefore,

expect a lively contest in the Board. The present Clerk, Thomas Bosse, esq., will be reelected, probably by a unanimous vote. No mention has been made, so far, of any opposition to him. The reforms which he has introduced into his department especially in the management of the Depository, have stopped a number of leaks in the Treasury, some of them not very small ones. Though elected as a Democrat, he can now count among the Republicans of the Board some of his warmest supporters.

The vacancy in the Nineteemh Ward, where there

is a tie between Addison Brown, Rep., and George Weir, Dem., will reduce the votes to 43, of which 22 will elect.

The members of the Board are as follows



MARINE AFFAIRS.

The steamship Chesapeake arrived at this port on Morday evening. This steamer touched on a sand bar passing Tarpaulin Cove in a dense fog, but came off at high tide, without discharging any cargo or injury to the vessel. THE STEAMER NEW-LONDON.

This is a new vessel, built by the New London Propeller Company, and intended for service between New-York and New-London.

Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck 130 feet; breadth of beam (molded), 26 feet 8 inches depth of hold, 8 feet; draft forward, 8 feet; draft aft 10 feet; tunnage, 260 tuns. Her frame is of white ouk and chestuat, molded 12 by 8 inches, and 9 inches, and 24 inches apart at centers. She is fitted with a vertical direct action engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; length of stroke, 2 feet 6 inches; diameter of propeller, 9 feet; length, 1 foot 6 inches; pitch, 17 feet. and has 4 blades. She has one return tubular boiler-length, 18 feet, 8 feet 8 inches in hight; exclusive of steam drum, 8 feet 8 inches; two furnaces, breadth 3 feet 3 inches; length of grate bars, 7 feet; 26 fluesinternal diameter above, 16 of 8 inches; below, 8 o 91 inches, and 2 of 16 inches; length of flues above, 16 feet 10 inches; below, 9 feet 8 inches; diameter of chimney, 3 feet. The boiler is located on decks, and uses a blower. She is fitted with one independent steam, fire and bilge pump, and has bottom valves or cocks to all openings in bottom. She is schooner-rigged, has poop-cabin and freight-house forward to foremast. Her hull was built by George Greenman & Co., Mystic, Connecticut; her engines by C. H. Delamater of this city.

The schr. Eliza Ann, Cupt. Barker, sailed from Mar-blehead, May 27, 1859, and was spoken on Bank Queblehead, May 27, 1839, and was spoken on Bank Quereau about Oct. 1, wi h 6,000 fish. Oct. 10, S. E. of Sable Island, the wreck of a vessel answering to her description was fallen in with, and as nothing has since been heard of her, it is supposed she went ashore on the bar, and that all hands were lost. The E. A. was 77 tups, built in Newbury in 1835, retopped in 1855, owned by George Barker of Marblehead, and insured for \$1,400. There were on board. Thomas Barker, master, aged 45, unmarried; Joseph Frost, jr., aged 30, leaves a wife and three children; John R. Roade, aged 28, unmarried, all of Marblehead; and Eben Twining, leaves a wife and one child; Eben Rowe, John Fhan, and John C. Gardner, unmarried, of Swampscott.

A New GAS APPARATUS.-L'Abbé Moigno in his excellent journal of science, Cosmos, states that he has seen a gas generator, exhibited by M. Isoard in Paris. which seems to promise good results. It is a spiral tube heated to redness, into the upper end of which a very small stream of water is continually forced. This in descending is changed into steam, super-heated, and brought to a state in which the oxygen and hydrogen are balancing between combination and separation. At the lower end of the tube, where the vapor is in this state and has a pressure of about 100 pounds per square inch, a small quantity of coal oil or coal tar or any liquid hydro carbon is injected, and by contact with the super-heated steam a series of decompositions and recompositions ensue, which results in the formation of a very rich gas. This is passed through a washing apparatus and into a gasometer. The entire apparatus recupied less than a cubic yard, but it evolved 35 feet per minute of gas, which burned with a very white and intense light. The measure of heat required to produce the gas is several times less than that obtained by the combustion of the gas produced, so that with a small consumption of hydro carbon and water the apparatus can be made to farnish its own heat and a considerable surplus of gas for purposes of heat and light. The best proportions of water to the various hydro-carbons remains to be determined, and it is not yet certain that the gas will not decompose in mains or n n gasemeter, if kept for a long time.

THE PROFITS OF DRAINAGE.-M. Avril, President of the Statistical Society of the Canton of Nevers, in France, estimates that drainage has increased the vield of wheat on his estate 70 per cent, and that the ncrease in crops for two years repays the cost of drain-

THE GUESEY ELOPEMENT IN ENGLAND-A LADY RUSS OFF WITH HER POOTHAN,-I see the scandal which has been floating about London clubs and drawing rooms for the let few days-of Mrs. J. H. Gurney's elopement with her footman-has now found its be to further motive for keeping back a few facts in connection with the case. The lady in question was the daughter of the late Richard Gurney, by whom she had a forture of nearly £ 25,000 a year, absolutely secured to herself. She was considered the richest married woman in England. All this fortune she is married woman in Engished. At this portains see is now free to dispose of as she likes—in earlishing, if she chooses, the fortunate flunkey whom she has chosen for the partner of her flight. Her injured hisband has already taken the first steps for obtaining a divorce, but such is the pressure of divorce business before Mr. Justice Cresswell's Court that his solicitor interests of the pressure of the property of the character position. has been informed (I am sold) that fourteen months are likely to classe before the case can be brought to issue. Meanwhile, the affair is a great blow to the large and respectable Gurney connection—so well and widely known for ne philanthropic activity, as well as its wealth. [Lender (Dec. 22) Correspondence of The Mos. Courding.

CITY ITEMS.

We had dull, dump, dirty, unwholesome weather vesterday, with fog over het; mud under foot, and eneral discomfort everywhere.

COLD WEATHER .- At Southville, N. Y., on Wednes ay, Dec. 28, the thermometer stood in the moraing at 350 below zero; at noon, at 140 below; and in the evening at 28° below. On the 29th, it was at 30° below in the morning, 14° below at noon, and 18° below at night.

ROLL's HEAD .- There is no improvement this week n the beef cattle market in favor of drovers: nor is here any improvement in quality in favor of butchers. There was a very great scarcity yesterday of first-class steers, though fat oxen were tolerably plenty. Very few cattle sold for over ten cents a pound for the meat, except some prize bullocks, including one supposed to be the largest bullock ever fatted in this country, a description of which will be given in the cattle-market report to-morrow. There were yarded yesterday about 2,250 cattle by the Erie and Hudson River Roads, and some 300 by the Harlem Road, beside nearly 300 stale cattle, which made a total quite large enough for the dull demand. The brokers were anxious to force sales as far as possible on Tuesday, expecting that there would be an addition of 400 or 500 head to the stock to-day. This did not help the market, which was already overstocked with cattle of a coarse medium quality, and a very inferior kind. The cales yesterday were about equal to the usual business of Tuesday, but there will be more than enough for tolay, except such as are wanted by first-class retail butchers, even without the addition of the new arrivals expected. There is now no doubt on the part of drovers, about the fact that the beef cattle market is past all hope of improvement.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cayler lectures to-night, on The Romance of Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon, or the Ups and Downs of Life," at the First Free-will Baptist Church, in Twenty-eighth street, near Broad-

POLICE LIBRARIES .- A movement set on foot some time ago to supply libraries for the different police stations of the city has resulted in furnishing the Station-Houses in the Fifth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Precincts. Under the present police arrangements, platoons of men are daily detained at the Station-Houses for reserve duty, and the beneficial results from occupying their time in useful reading are obvious.

THE ATHENEUM CLUB.—The members of this Club will, this evening, have an opportunity of enjoying the finest pictures of Mr. Blodgett's collection, that gentleman having kindly consented to their use upon this oc-

THE TIME-BALL .- Since it has been decided change the location of the proposed time-ball from the roof of the Merchants' Exchange to that of the Custom-House, the manufacturers have found it necessary to make some rlight changes in the apparatus. On the Merchants' Exchange a mast is already elevated, and it had been intended to put up a parallel pole, upon which the ball was to slide. But for these chathe whole would now be complete and in operation The object of making this change of location is to cause the time-ball, when elevated, to be seen from the Lower Bay, the North River, and from the housetope in every part of the City.

The hight of the pole has not been decided upon, but

ir to be somewhere between 45 and 50 feet. The ball

is complete, but sull in the hands of the machinist of

the Dudley Observatory who made it. It is six feet in diameter, weighing exactly a hund-red pounds, and is made of ash wood covered with canvas and painted red. On the Custom-House it is proposed to erect only a single pole, and as great strength, combined with small diameter, is the important requisite, a simple gas pipe, four inches in dismeter-that form being considered the best to unite both the requirements-will be made to answer the purpose. Eight or ten feet above the ball, when elevated, brackete and gny-work will be placed, from which wire ropes are to be carried to different points on the roof. A pulley playing in one of these brackets, connected with another pulley below, having a crank attached, constitutes the elevating machinery. The rope used is of wire, a half inch in thickness, and almost as flexible as a common hempen To prevent the ball from crashing down heavily upon the roof, and also to make t drop instantaneously when the telegraph touches it off, two fusees are attached to the axle of the lower polley, with a very long spiral wire spring playing on each, fastened to some point on the roof near by, and so arranged that while the one is tightened the other is relaxed. The one, therefore, suddenly jerks down the ball until it has fallen balf way, and the other, then becomes tightened and keeps the ball from falling to the roof with its increased momentum, which would be sufficient, unless thus provided for, to dash it to pieces in a very short time. The touching-off operations consist simply in a powerful electro-magnet, with its face resting against that of a bar or lever from below. The moment the magnet

Tuy Suppey Court Janges -It is a question whether Mr. Justice Bonney is not the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of this District. The law says that the judge having the shortest time to serve, and who is not a Judge of the Court of Appeals, when appointed or elected to fill a vacancy for the first class, shall be Presiding Justice. Justice Boat of is appoint ed to fill a vacancy, and this is the vacancy created by the death of Judge Morris. Judge Morris was an extra, under the special law giving to this District an extra judge beyond the four specified judges. He was n no class, but outside of all the four c'asses, and therefore it would seem to follow that this appointment to fill the vacancy of the first class entitles him to the position of Presiding Justice. He fills the vacancy ocasioned by the election of Judge Davies to the Court of Appeals, who would have been Presiding Justice in the event of his defeat at the November election.

becomes electrified, the lever is repulsed, and the ball

THE THIRD WARD POLICE-ALLEGED COMPLIC-ITY WITH ROGUES .- On the 24th day of December last, an elderly gentleman arrived in this city from Chicago. He had scarcely landed when he was beset by pocketbook droppers. Their attempt on him differed, in some respects, from the old plan, and they were successful in robbing him of \$387. The whole elory was set forth in an article published in THE TRIBUS) shortly after the occurrence. One of the swindlers was arrested by the Detective force at the time, but the victim, being obliged immediately to return to Chicago, could not appear against him," and he was discharged. Bus a few days ago, the old gentleman came back, determined to follow up his victimizers, and Jase tice Coppolly issued a warrant on his affi lavit, for the arrest of Joseph Eldridge and others. This was taken to the Warremetreet Station-House, Third Ward, to be properly served. On applying to Sergeant Gillmore, who was then acting captain, for an officer to execute the writ, the applicant stated that one of the minutes' walk from the Station-House, and could be taken without delay. But the redoubtable sergean refused to assign an officer for this purpose unless the complainant appeared in person before him The suggestion made by councel, that the person wanted would flee beyond the reach of the officers before he could procure the complainant, was treated with con-tempt, and he himself subjected to much personal abase. Finally, the complainant was sent for. By the time he arrived, an officer had taken the surgeant's place, pro tem., who was cognizant of the previous conversation. The warrant was handed to him, but be returned it, remarking, with great nonchalance, that nothing could be done that evening then about 7 o'clock-but that counsel and complainant must

thing done. Threats of a complaint being made to the Commissioners at last induced a performance of duty, and Officer Metcalf, being charged with the execution of the warrant, on arriving at the spot, found the bird bad flown, but succeeded in capturing another accom-plice, whom he brought to the Station-House, and who was at once identified by the complainant. The seting Captain, however, seemed to be on terms of familian friendship with the prisoner, and, on the pretense that the identification was incomplete, told him he might go, although he confessed that he was the Joseph Eldridge named in the warrant. It took all the arguments and threats of two lawyers to convince the officer of his incapacity to go behind the warrant and constitute himself judge and jury in the case, but at last, being told that he not and dare not discharge the prisoner, he said to Eldridge, in a patronizing manner, "Well, Joe, we will give you good quarters here to-night, and a fair show in the morning." Eldridge was thereupon locked up. Throughout the entire proceedings counsel had the utmost difficulty in making these acting captains do something in the matter. They manifa strong fear that the parties would be arrested, and 2 degree of sympathy in their behalf wholly inconsistent with a proper discharge of official duty. To their delinquencies one of the guilty persons is still indebted for his freedom. We simply give the facts in this case, which came to us from a reliable source, to the Police Commissioners, to decide whether any action should be aken in the matter.

come there the following morning if they desired any-

ician, as his name would imply, but he is a German, and undoubtedly strives to be as honest as he can. But there is some peculiarity in Herman's organiza tion-some uncontrollable power within him which flies to his finger-ends occasionally, inducing them to clutch flercely at his neighbor's property, and, when the opportunity is favorable, to appropriate said property bodily. While laboring under this strange mpulse, he grabbed a gold watch and chain belonging to Charles Henry Schadt, which was valued at \$40. Herman had not the slightest wish to steal that watch -in fact, he tried to avoid doing so; he had no use for a watch, for was n't be a singer, and could 'nt he keep time without a watch? But this uncontrollable power put the watch in Herman's fingers, and Herman's legs un off with the fingers. An efficer overtook the legs, but Herman could not see how he came by the watch; he didn't know what made him steal it; he certainly didn't mean to do it. Justice Brennan locked the unwilling thief up for examination, in hopes that prison-fare would exercise the spirit of thest which reigned in Herman's bosom.

AN INNOCENT THIEF .- Herman Singer is not a mu-

SUICIDE .- On Saturday last, Patrick Brogan, former ly residing at No. 31 Willet street, where he kept a porter-house, while tending bar suddenly cut his throat with a razor. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died on Monday from the injuries inflicted. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.
Sin: The carnest and touching appeal which ap-Sitt: The carnest and touching appeal which appeared in your poper of last week, on behalf of the suffering, Inused nules on the Siath-avenue Rairoad, induces me to solicit space in your columns for the purpose of pleading for those whose tongues, alast cannot tell the miseries and abuses they are conpeled to endure—and, paramount above all in utility and martyrdem, that noble animal, the horse.

In England, Sir, there are stringent statutory provisions protecting animals of every description, and to carry them out with energy and reader them practically useful are the especial objects of numerous Humane Scieries; and I may add, from personal experience, that public feeling is never more easily exsited or more disposed to take the law into its own hands and inflict summerly punishment than in cases of cruelty to animals.

Have we no bowels of compassion here? have we no sympathies for the tortures and sufferings of over-bordened, shamefully-besten horses and mules that, like the Levite of old, we pass by quietly on the other ade, and raise neither hand nor voice to demonate and redress this crying evil?

The practice which largely prevails in this city of harnessing dogs to heavy trucks, ash carts, i.e., is one of the same class, and should be at once put down, as 1 presume it might be, by a city ordinance.

who will take this matter up and introduce a short bill to meet the exigencies of the case; and I trust that, in addition to general provisions for the proper treatment of all animals, there will be a special clause to cover the disgusting and bratal dog-fights, ratikilling, and badger-balting scenes that are constantly occurring in

ELOPEMENT.—The wife of a well-known gentler ELOPPHEST.—The wife of a well-known gentleman in this city, who was formerly a member of the Legislature, has run wway (some say with a boy of 18), and is now enjoying the new housymoon in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

The bright young gentleman who has thus displayed his precoclous propensities, is, or was, a drug clerk is a store in Hadeou street. He has long been on insinate terms with the faithless wife, who was never suspected of any wrong, although her manners in the circle where she moved sometimes subjected her to remark. She is a woman of considerable wealth in her own ners in the circle where she moved sometimes subjected her towns or considerable wealth in her own right, owning a couple of large buildings on Broadway, beside having a good sum of money invested in stocks, bonds, &c., and was one of the leaders of fashion in her set. On abanconing the kind and loving pattern who has shared her joys and sorrows for the last eighteen years, she generously left everything in the way of property behind but about \$2,000 in ready cash. The runaway lady is possessed of great personal attractions, and is about thirty-six years of age. She is the mother of five interesting children, one of whom, a girl of sixteen years of age, feels the blow severely, occupying, as also does, a good position in 60-city. The father of the runaway, an aged man, in wealthy sircumstances is also greatly distressed. The husband naturally shares the same feelings but has determined not to pursue his faithless spouse, who, it is believed, will repent of her folly and again return to her home.

Ly new Myong Room Davied Paran is accurated of

IN THE WRONG ROOM .- Daniel Ryan is accessed of having mistaken the room of Robert Ellis, at No. 532 First avenue, for his own, and, having affected an entrance thereto, with carrying of a trunk belonging to the real tensat. The trunk and contents were valued at \$30, and a female resident of the nones testifies to having seen Ryan take the property. Justice Quackenbush committed the accused for examination.

ROBERD IN a STAGE.—A lady named Massett made complaint at the Detective Office yesterday that the bad been obbed of about \$100 worth of property in a Fifth-nesses wage

[Advertisement.]
BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWINGMACRINES, No. 424 Brodway,
corner of Howard-st.,
New York.

DR. BANNING has RETURNED to his office, No 81 Bleecherst, four doors west of Broadway, for the radical core of Hernis, Female and Spinal Diseases, etc., by his to-proved BRACKS. Information mailed FREE. Hours from 9 to 4.

"I WANT TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY, HONOR ARLE, AND HAPPY."—A Phrenological Examination at Fow.rm & Wells, 508 Broadway, will reveal your defects and how to correct them—your talents, and how to use them to advantage.

CAUTIOUSNESS IS SOMETIMES A GREAT HIND HANCE TO SUCCESS; its deficiency is often ruinous. A Phreno-logical Examination at FOWLER & WELLA'S, 303 Broadway, will show the excesses, weak points, telents, and right pursuit.

[Advertisement.] Who is it? THAT WONDER OF Master Carlo Ferrati, only 16 years old, and seconds a tight reperion the stage to dome of the lecture-room in Banacus, Muss-tw. Beautiful and stirring Comedy, &c., beside, This April, Nook and Existing.

Millions of Bottles of Mis. Winslow's Soors tru Sizer are now used every fear in the United States for Children Techning, with news-chiling success. Rolled is imme-diate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

We condense from The Metropolitan Record an oute of St. Patrick's Cathedral, now in process of construction, and to be completed within the next decade.

The site of this immense structure, the corner-stone of which was laid in August, 1858, is on the Fifth averegues named therein was at that time within a few nue, between Fiftieth and Fitty-first streets. Its pontierous walls are, necessarily, progressing very slowly, being now about seven feet above the level which surounds them. "The length of the building is 330 feet from buttress

to buttress, while inside the walls it is 301 feet. The breadh of the body of the edifice is 121, while its greatest width, which is at the transper, is 144. These, it must be understood, are the internal dimensions, but is breadth from buttress to buttress, across the tran-cept, is 172, and the hig it inside, from the floor to the crown of the arched ceiling, is 110 feet, while the ceilog of each of the side sisles is 54 from the church floor. ing of each of the side aisles is 54 from the church floor. Then there is a row of chapels along the side aisles, the hight of each of which is 17 feet. Of the chapels there are fourteen altogether; and, in addition to these eight secretics at the east end of the church, and two haptistries. The high alter stands (we speak in the present tense throughout this article) 48 feet east of the